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Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 61/86, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", the General Assembly urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture, and invited them to inform the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, of the measures taken in that regard. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session. The present report is submitted in response to that request.

2. By a note verbale dated 16 February 2007, Member States were invited to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken, and to communicate their views on the issue. On 23 February, letters were also dispatched to relevant international organizations, including relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations, inviting them to submit contributions for the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General. Organizations that had reported their relevant activities in 2006 were invited to submit new information only in relation to what they had previously submitted.

3. As at 13 July 2007, replies had been received from Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Greece, Jamaica, Lebanon, Mexico and Panama. Their replies are reproduced or summarized in section II of the present report. Replies were also received from 11 international organizations; their replies are summarized in section III of the present report. Additional replies received will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. Replies received from Member States

Albania

[Original: English]
[26 March 2007]

1. Albania, in the context of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), has joined with 55 other States in agreeing unanimously on a number of important confidence-building measures to increase security in the regional and subregional context. These measures include military agreements arising from the OSCE summit in Istanbul in 1999. Albania has contributed to all of these agreements by providing the information required accurately and in a timely manner. In addition, based on the Vienna Document 1999, chapter X on regional measures, Albania has consistently increased its participation in the bilateral agreements on confidence- and security-building measures in the regional and subregional contexts.

2. Albania aspires to ensure its basic security interests through active preventive diplomacy and enhanced cooperation with neighbouring and regional countries. It actively participates in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Stability Pact

for South-Eastern Europe. Albania also participates in other regional initiatives such as the South-East European Cooperation Process, the South-Eastern Europe Defence Ministerial process and the Adriatic Charter, considering this participation a contribution to security in the region and further afield.

3. Albania's goal is peaceful cooperation and security contributions with regional neighbours and North Atlantic Treaty Organization partner countries, through such actions as multinational training activities and peace support operations. This is a contribution to regional confidence-building and transparency, through its openness regarding the missions and structure of Albania's military, and thus advances the goals of arms control agreements.

Armenia

[Original: English]
[16 May 2007]

1. The Republic of Armenia has a wide range of legislative measures in place to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including by individuals or entities. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia (adopted on 5 June 1995), and more specifically its article 6, the ratified international treaties form an integral part of the Armenian legal system. In cases of contradiction with national laws, the international treaties prevail over national laws. Correspondingly, the pillars of this legislative framework are the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (the Armenian Parliament adopted a resolution on accession to the NPT on 24 September 1991, just three days after adopting a declaration of independence) and deposited the necessary instruments of accession with the depositaries of the NPT — the Russian Federation, as the successor State of the former Soviet Union, on 21 June 1993, and the United States of America, on 15 July 1993), the Chemical Weapons Convention (the Republic of Armenia signed the Convention on 19 March 1993 and ratified it on 27 January 1995), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention of 1974 (the instruments of accession were deposited with the Russian Federation and the United States of America on 7 June 1994).

2. The National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia adopted a new Criminal Code on 18 April 2003 and a law on export control of dual-use items and technologies and on their transit across the territory of the Republic of Armenia on 24 September 2003.

3. The Republic of Armenia does not provide any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. Any such support is prohibited under Armenian law.[1]

Bangladesh

[Original: English]
[6 June 2007]

1. There is probability of linkage between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. The terrorists may seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction and

[1] Details of relevant national legislation and other international instruments and arrangements to which Armenia is a party are available for review in the Office for Disarmament Affairs upon request.

their means of delivery to create anarchy and disturb the peace of the nations. Bangladesh is aware of the situation and extends full support to the resolution.

2. Bangladesh is against the possession of weapons of mass destruction and acquisition of the methods of their use by terrorists. Bangladesh would take a stand against any country or organization that might assist terrorists in acquiring weapons of mass destruction or provide terrorists with the manufacturing technology.

Bolivia

[Original: Spanish]
[25 June 2007]

Analysis

1. Bolivia signed the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials on 14 November 1997 and ratified it on 26 November 1998 by Act No. 1915.

Within the framework of this instrument, it has participated in various events and meetings at the invitation of the international organization in question.

2. With regard to measures taken to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction, Bolivia, despite the fact that its law on weapons is still awaiting approval, is making provision for a national arms registry and has established a database for the exchange of information on conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction through focal points.

3. Bolivia, through the War Materiel Department of the Ministry of Defence, has a database of companies authorized to trade in conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction.

Conclusions

4. Bolivia, as a State Member of the United Nations, needs to have weapons legislation in support of activities under the disarmament plan and in compliance with international agreements.

5. The National Technical Secretariat is unable to comment further owing to a lack of background documents and information with which to back up its opinion.

Canada

[Original: English]
[18 July 2007]

1. Canada took the following measures to strengthen national measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

2. Canada has a comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework to help prevent non-State actors, including terrorists, from accessing weapons of mass destruction and related materials. Details can be found in Canada's reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). Canada has a comprehensive export control system, which ensures that transfers of controlled goods and technologies are not diverted to weapons of mass destruction programmes or delivery systems. Canada is an active member in all multilateral export control regimes.

3. Canada's national security is closely affected by events beyond its borders. In 2002, under Canada's leadership, the Group of Eight launched the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, aimed at preventing terrorists and countries of proliferation concern from acquiring weapons and materials of mass destruction and the related know-how. Canada has committed up to C$ 1 billion over 10 years. Focusing on the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the former Soviet Union, Canada is actively engaged in the destruction of chemical weapons, the dismantlement of nuclear submarines, nuclear and radiological security, the redirection of former weapons scientists and biological non-proliferation. Canada is also cooperating with bilateral partners such as the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and through international organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

4. Canada is an active participant in the Proliferation Security Initiative, which aims to help prevent trafficking in weapons of mass destruction and related material, as well as their means of delivery. The Initiative can be regarded as an integral part of implementation of paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). In October 2006, Canada joined the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism as an initial partner nation. This multilateral initiative focuses on operation-level cooperation aimed at strengthening implementation of international norms and standards to counter nuclear and radiological terrorism. Under the Global Initiative workplan, Canada has offered to host a workshop in early 2008 on securing radioactive sources.

5. Canada made important contributions to the successful diplomatic conferences to amend the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) in July 2005. Canada is considering ratification of the 2005 Protocols to the 1988 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and its Protocol on fixed platforms. Canada's Nuclear Security Regulations, pursuant to the Nuclear Safety and Control Act, have been amended and will be promulgated in the summer of 2006. These amendments incorporate and reflect the principles outlined in the CPPNM amendment.

6. Canada signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism when it opened in September 2005, and is working towards its ratification.

7. As a Participating Government of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), Canada has actively pursued amendments to strengthen the NSG Guidelines. Canada is also a member of the Zangger Committee, the role of which is to interpret States' obligations pursuant to article III of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Canada is also a participant in the Wassenaar Arrangement.

8. Canada has affirmed its commitment to the objectives of the IAEA Code of Conduct for the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and has indicated that it will work towards full implementation of the provisions of the Code, including the associated guidance on import and export controls of radioactive sources. As part of this commitment, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission implemented in January 2006 a sealed source tracking system as part of its National Sealed Source Registry, designed to track high-risk radioactive sources from cradle to grave. In December 2005, Canada funded a successful IAEA workshop on the implementation of the IAEA Code of Conduct for the Russian-speaking region.

9. In 2004, the Canadian Parliament passed the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Implementation Act. This measure will function to make it more difficult for terrorists to acquire and/or use biological weapons. The Act is framework legislation, streamlining existing laws that deal peripherally with biological weapons issues, providing a more complete legal basis for the regulation of dual-use biological agents, and establishing stricter penalties for contraventions of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

10. Canada prevents acquisition by terrorists of chemicals that could be used in weapons of mass destruction by its strict licensing requirements. In this manner, licences are required for the production, use, acquisition and stockpiling of schedule 1 chemicals. For the transfer, production and use of schedule 2 chemicals, declarations are required.

11. In 2005, the Government of Canada released its chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) strategy. The strategy focuses on prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from CBRN terrorist events and includes provisions to keep CBRN-related materials out of the possession of terrorists.

12. In January 2004, the Government of Canada established the National Risk Assessment Centre within Canada Border Services Agency. The Centre increases Canada's ability to detect and stop the movement of high-risk people and goods into the country. Canada Border Services Agency is implementing a radiation detection programme at Canada's busiest ports to screen all marine containers for illicit radioactive material.

13. Canada's counter-terrorism capacity-building programme has provided Canadian expertise and significant resources to develop States' capacity to counter terrorism in seven priority areas directly related to the spirit of the General Assembly resolution.

Chile

[Original: Spanish]
[13 June 2007]

1. Chile supports international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

2. Consultations are under way with the relevant national authorities with a view to ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which was opened for signature by States on 14 September 2005, and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on 8 July 2005. It should be noted that Chile has helped to strengthen the international legal framework against terrorism by ratifying the 12 relevant United Nations conventions and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism.

3. Chile considers that Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on weapons of mass destruction, non-State actors and terrorism supports effective compliance with international instruments on weapons of mass destruction and, in turn, constitutes an appropriate means of implementing them. Chile reiterates its willingness to

contribute to the success of the resolution and to cooperate effectively with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

4. Chile has also maintained a special interest in the establishment of an international standards regime for the multilateral regulation of the transport of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste by sea. Chile has acceded to the international legal instruments relating to nuclear safety.

5. Lastly, within the framework of the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance programme promoted by the United States of America, a meeting of experts from the United States and Chile on export control and border security for the prevention of illicit trafficking in weapons of mass destruction and related materials took place in Santiago on 18 and 19 April 2007.

Greece

[Original: English]
[4 May 2007]

Greece has ratified all 12 United Nations Conventions and Protocols relating to counter-terrorism and has introduced enabling legislation to bring these instruments into force in Greece. Following is a selection of these conventions:

- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (Law 1636/1986, Official Gazette 106 A787/1986), entered into force on 6 October 1991
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1999 (Law 3034/2002, Official Gazette 168 A/19-7-2002), entered into force on 6 May 2004
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1997 (Law 3116/2003), entered into force on 26 June 2003
- Law 92/1967 also provides the framework, under the Greek legal system, for putting into effect relevant Security Council resolutions, which imposes penalties for violations of these resolutions
- In addition, acts and offences related to explosives, weapons, ammunition and explosive devices, and chemical weapons are considered punishable as terrorist acts, in accordance with articles 187 and 187A of the Penal Code, when committed under specific circumstances set out in these articles.

Jamaica

[Original: English]
[18 April 2007]

1. With the passage of the Terrorism Prevention Act in 2005, Jamaica has moved to strengthen its borders from possible use and penetration by terrorists.

2. Though not a manufacturer, producer or consumer of chemical, nuclear or biological weapons, Jamaica nonetheless continues to implement measures aimed at strengthening its law enforcement capacity and capabilities, improve its laws, inclusive of amendments to the Firearms Act and recommendations to amend the

Gunpowder and Explosives Act, designed to protect the country's borders from import, export, transit and trans-shipment of all arms, ammunition and explosives through the air and sea ports.

3. The Organization of American States, through the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, continues to provide training in the area of counter-terrorism, including training in the detection of money-laundering, fraudulent documents and passenger trafficking, to Jamaica's law enforcement officers, to further bolster their skills and capacities.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[18 April 2007]

In response to your note verbale on the above subject, the Ministry of National Defence indicates that Lebanon confirms that:

- It does not possess weapons of mass destruction and abides by the United Nations resolutions which prevent terrorists from using or obtaining such weapons;
- It is developing laws and regulations to enable the monitoring of the export, transit and cross-border carriage of and the prevention of trafficking in any type of weapons and pursues terrorists, should there be any, in particular as Lebanese law does not allow the sheltering of terrorists;
- It encourages closer international cooperation, participates in international efforts to combat terrorism and is formulating the necessary legislation and strict deterrent regulations in order to control, monitor and pursue terrorists, should there be any.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[11 May 2007]

1. Mexico is taking firm action to eliminate the danger posed by the possible acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by terrorist groups. Mexico believes that progress towards the goal of the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction constitutes an effective means of reducing the risk of proliferation, since that which does not exist cannot proliferate.

2. In that spirit, Mexico is fully implementing resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which was adopted by the Security Council on 28 April 2004, and, although it has submitted two reports on that subject, is maintaining its efforts to comply with the resolution and remains committed to providing relevant new information as required.

3. At the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, Mexico emphasized that worsening nuclear dangers had created an urgent and imperative need to strengthen and reactivate the multilateral nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation system so as to build a safer world. Therefore, any action aimed at reinvigorating that multilateral system will create greater certainty with respect to the destination and use of weapons of mass destruction.

4. Mexico is continuing to amend its national legislation so as to be able to ratify as soon as possible the additional protocol to its safeguards agreements with IAEA, which was signed on 29 March 2004. In addition, national law establishes that nuclear energy shall be used only for peaceful purposes, and the national registration and control system is aimed at ensuring transparency and confidence in the fact that transfers in this area are carried out for civilian purposes.

5. On 15 and 16 February 2007, during a visit to Mexico City by the Nuclear Suppliers Group troika (Norway, Brazil and South Africa), the Mexican Government formally expressed its interest in requesting membership of the Group. Mexico aims thereby to make an additional contribution to the international community's efforts for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through controls on the export of nuclear and dual-use material, equipment and technology.

6. In addition, on 27 June 2006, Mexico deposited at United Nations Headquarters its instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which will serve to prevent terrorist groups from gaining access to nuclear weapons. Having taken this step, Mexico is advocating the adoption of a number of obligations to ensure that States take all the necessary measures to investigate, prosecute or extradite those responsible for acts of nuclear terrorism.

7. Moreover, with a view to complying fully with the obligations set out in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Mexico is preparing to submit to the legislature a preliminary draft federal law on the control of chemicals that could be diverted for the manufacture of chemical weapons, which enforces the Convention.

8. Mexico reiterates that it is essential to encourage, as a matter of urgency, comprehensive non-proliferation measures aimed at effectively curbing and eliminating horizontal and vertical proliferation (refinement) of weapons of mass destruction.

9. Mexico reaffirms its commitment to the cause of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, having promoted initiatives to that end at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (held in Vienna, Austria, from 30 April to 11 May 2007), with a view to eliminating the threat of these weapons falling into the hands of terrorists.

Panama

[Original: Spanish]
[17 May 2007]

The Republic of Panama has developed a vision of security, emphasizing the security of global transport and trade, through the adoption of the Panamanian initiative for secure trade and transport as a means of reducing the threat from international organized crime and terrorism in their various forms. This involves programmes for the non-intrusive inspection of containers to detect illicit trafficking in dual-use goods and materials intended for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction.

III. Information received from international organizations

The summaries in the present section, describing measures taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, are based on the replies received from the respective organizations. Full versions of the inputs are available from the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat.

A. United Nations system

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]
[13 June 2007]

1. The responsibility for nuclear security rests entirely with each individual State. International legal instruments provide a strategic framework and a common platform for States to work together to enhance their collective nuclear security. A new international nuclear security framework is emerging based on obligations contained in the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and its Amendment, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the relevant Security Council resolutions and the non-binding Code of Conduct for the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources. The obligations in safeguards agreements are part of this framework. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is facing a considerable challenge in helping form the national and international response to these instruments and in supporting States' implementation efforts. The Agency facilitates the development of guidance and recommendations appropriate to the implementation by States of these instruments. In consultation with member States, new and revised recommendations and guidelines are being developed for publication in the IAEA's Nuclear Security Series. The first three were published during the year. Fourteen more are in various stages of development.

2. The Agency assists national efforts to enhance nuclear security through prevention measures — comprising both protection and risk reduction components — detection and response measures. The Agency helps member States to identify needs through evaluation missions that are based upon the relevant international legal instruments and Agency guidelines and recommendations. During the period covered by this report, the Agency has carried out, at the request of the member States involved, 31 missions of the International Nuclear Advisory Security Service, the International Physical Protection Advisory Service, the Radiation Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources Infrastructure Appraisal, and the State System for Material Accountancy and Control Advisory Service. These have provided invaluable inputs to developing integrated nuclear security support plans, which provide the basis for a comprehensive and sustainable approach to addressing specific national nuclear security needs. Thirty-two integrated nuclear security support plans have been drafted and are in various stages of implementation.

3. The Agency's capacity-building activities during the year included 51 international, regional and national security training courses with participants from 88 member and non-member States; the procurement of 760 pieces of detection and monitoring equipment for 19 States in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America; the

procurement of physical protection equipment to help 5 States to improve the security of their nuclear installations (including some nuclear power plants); and helping 5 States to improve the physical protection of locations containing high activity radioactive sources.

4. The secretariat assesses that these activities and upgrades have made a substantial contribution to enhancing nuclear security in member States. This heavy programme of training courses will continue over the next year; in excess of 50 training events are scheduled on the forward plan.

5. The Agency has also assisted in developing member States' capacity to respond to nuclear or radiological emergencies caused, inter alia, by a security event. A major contribution is the establishment of the IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre, which has given the Agency a 24/7 capacity to respond in a timely way to States' requests for assistance.

6. Risk reduction activities are an important component of the prevention strategy. Under the Tripartite Initiative, now completed, the Agency arranged for the safe and secure storage of a number of vulnerable high activity sources in the newly independent States. Elsewhere, the Agency arranged the recovery of more than 100 high activity and neutron sources in Africa, Central America, the Caribbean and Latin America. Take-back, conversion and de-commissioning activities, involving the Agency, are reducing the highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuel inventories at research reactors. Four further take-back shipments of fresh HEU fuel are planned. The first return of Russian-origin spent HEU fuel took place during the period covered by this report.

7. The Agency continued to cooperate with other international and regional organizations. A Cooperation Agreement was concluded with Interpol, which will, inter alia, facilitate a cooperative project involving illicit trafficking data and its analysis. A second and then a third Joint Action were concluded with the European Union (EU), designed to secure nuclear and other radioactive materials, and to enhance detection and response capabilities, in States in South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Middle East and Africa. Implementation is now proceeding apace.

8. The IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) has increased its membership, with 91 States now participating. Analysis of the ITDB data is providing valuable insights into patterns and trends in illicit trafficking, into threats and risks and into trafficking methods and routes. ITDB has the potential to provide indicators of vulnerabilities in control and protection systems and in detection and monitoring systems and technologies. These would be an important contribution to prioritization of activities. Efforts to expand the membership of ITDB and to increase the comprehensiveness of its data will continue.

9. Over 90 per cent of the funding for the implementation of the Nuclear Security Plan continues to be provided through extrabudgetary contributions to the Nuclear Security Fund. In 2005, financial donations were received from 13 member States, the EU and one non-governmental organization. In addition, in-kind contributions were received from a number of member States. Without such extrabudgetary assistance, the Agency's nuclear security programme would, in most aspects, cease to function. Sustained adequate funding for the Nuclear Security Plan 2006-2009 is not assured. There is no guarantee that the Plan can be fully implemented. The

Agency has developed some measures that will help prioritize activities, for example, improved analysis and feedback; but there are limits to what can be achieved. Furthermore, donors' requirements on the use of their funds and in-kind contributions remain. The Agency is working with donors to maximize, to the extent possible, its flexibility and ability to maintain an adequate balance in utilizing these resources.

10. Nuclear security is a cross-cutting activity. Synergies flow from cooperation and coordination with safety and safeguards-related work. Joint safety and security missions are undertaken to evaluate national laws and regulations for the control of sources; engineering safety design reduces the vulnerability of vital areas to sabotage; systems for accounting and control of nuclear material deter and/or allow early discovery of theft; physical protection measures and measures to detect illicit trafficking contribute to non-proliferation objectives; and a comprehensive approach is used to the legislative assistance programme that recognizes the importance of the interface between security, safety and safeguards.

11. The Agency has made substantial progress in developing its programme performance support system. The secretariat can now plan and monitor implementation and report on the large number of nuclear security projects, including to donor States on their individual contributions.

12. Improved coordination with donor States reduces the potential for overlaps and provides opportunities for work-sharing. Synergies are also being sought with other international organizations. These provide opportunities for coordination and work-sharing based on the recognition of competences and mutually compatible objectives.

International Civil Aviation Organization

[Original: English]
[1 June 2007]

1. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) focuses on preventing unlawful interference in civil aviation and has no specific measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. However, the following ICAO activities relate to the fight against all acts of terrorism.

2. The Coordinated Assistance and Development Programme, established in February 2006, assists States in resolving deficiencies identified through the Universal Security Audit Programme of ICAO, and assists in the development of sustainable programmes that address new and emerging threats. The programme also fosters partnerships between States and other entities having aviation security expertise, the continued development of established aviation security expertise and the continued development of new training materials. Since 2006, 18 States and one regional entity have received assistance to address audit deficiencies and improve security infrastructure.

3. ICAO continues to develop and implement measures aimed at enhancing the security of travel documents. ICAO has set up a special project to assist those States that have not yet begun issuing machine readable passports to convert their systems to produce machine readable passports, with the objective of universal implementation ahead of the mandatory April 2010 deadline.

4. Pursuant to the views expressed by the G8 Roma Lyon Crime and Terrorism Group and the ministerial conference held in Tokyo in January 2006, an ICAO-wide aviation security point of contact network has been established for the communication of imminent threats to civil air transport operations. It provides for a network of international aviation security contacts in each State, who are designated as the appropriate authority to send and receive communications at all times on imminent threat information, urgent security requests, and/or guidelines to support security requirements to counter an imminent threat. To date, 81 ICAO Contracting States participate in the network.

5. The ICAO Council, during a special session held in August 2006, considered the threat to civil aviation operations posed by the alleged terrorist plot against civilian aircraft over the North Atlantic that would have involved the component parts of an improvised explosive device, including home-made liquid explosives for assembly airside, probably in the aircraft. Pursuant to the Council's decision, the Aviation Security Panel acknowledged the need for an urgent reassessment of the existing worldwide aviation security regime and recommended that the new threat be reflected in augmented global security practices and procedures. In this regard, the Panel identified the actions to be taken in the short, medium and longer-term. Consequently, the Council approved security control guidelines for screening liquids, gels, aerosols, etc., and recommended to States their implementation not later than 1 March 2007 as interim measures.

6. ICAO closely observes United Nations activities relating to counter-terrorism. In this connection, ICAO participates in the work of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. ICAO also participates in the United Nations work on disarmament to the extent that it relates to man-portable air defence systems, which were the subject of ICAO resolution A35-11 entitled "Threat to civil aviation posed by man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS)".

International Maritime Organization

[Original: English]
[16 May 2007]

1. Since the 1980s the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has developed international treaties, guidelines and recommendations on measures to prevent unlawful acts against passengers and crew on board ships.

2. Following the events of 11 September 2001, IMO introduced, in December 2002, special measures to enhance maritime security, which became mandatory on 1 July 2004 and apply to ships engaged in international voyages and the port facilities that serve them. These have been designed primarily to counter acts of terrorism and enable ships and port facilities to cooperate to detect and deter acts that threaten security in the maritime transport sector. In addition, in October 2005, the 1988 international treaties on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and against the safety of fixed platforms on the continental shelf, which are two of the 12 universal counter-terrorism conventions, were updated to reflect developments within the United Nations system.

3. States are able to obtain assistance and advice through the integrated technical cooperation programme that enable them to meet their obligations under the various international treaties. The regulatory and capacity-building work in the field of

counter-terrorism is conducted in cooperation with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and bodies, and other international organizations.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

[Original: English]
[16 May 2007]

1. Since the launch of its global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in January 2003, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has provided specialized assistance to over 126 Member States in ratifying and implementing the universal legal instruments against terrorism, either through country-specific "direct" assistance, or through the organization of subregional workshops. These activities have been undertaken in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

2. This has resulted in a notable increase in the number of ratifications of the universal legal instruments against terrorism, the elaboration of new or revised counter-terrorism legislation by several assisted countries and the awareness-raising and training of several thousand criminal justice officials in the assisted countries on the provisions and the practical application of the universal instruments against terrorism. They also sought to respond to the priorities set by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the requests for assistance received from Member States. When requested, assistance was also provided to some countries in the drafting of their reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

3. The scope of assistance provided by UNODC in the area of counter-terrorism has been broadening in terms of its geographical reach and the number of countries receiving assistance, but also in terms of the substantive content of the assistance provided. In this regard, special attention is given to assisting Member States with the ratification and implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, in accordance with resolution 2005/19 of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly resolutions 60/43, 60/175 and 61/40, which recognized the role of the Terrorism Prevention Branch in assisting States in becoming parties to, and implementing, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and other recent legal instruments, including the 2005 amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 1979, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

4. Special reference needs to be made in this context to the regional workshop for Central Asia and Afghanistan on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, which was organized by UNODC and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on 12 and 13 April 2007, in Tashkent. This workshop, attended by over 30 senior officials from Central Asian States and Afghanistan, aimed to familiarize participants with the international legal instruments related to terrorism, with a particular focus on those related to the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism.

B. Other international organizations

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

[Original: English]
[28 March 2007]

1. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) adopted the legally binding ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism on 13 January 2007. Article VI (j) of the Convention obligates ASEAN member countries to strengthen capability and readiness to deal with chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, cyberterrorism and any new forms of terrorism.

2. ASEAN member countries also signed the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) in 1995. The Treaty came into force on 28 March 1997. The Commission established under provisions of the Treaty will meet in July 2007 to explore ways to implement the Treaty, particularly the application of International Atomic Energy Agency full scope safeguards.

3. The ASEAN Regional Forum convened a workshop on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in San Francisco from 13 to 15 February 2007. The workshop discussed, among other things, regional approaches towards building capacity to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), challenges in its implementation, including at the domestic level, and the need to foster dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation.

International Criminal Police Organization

[Original: English]
[15 May 2007]

1. Terrorism poses a grave threat to individuals' lives and national security around the world. Interpol has therefore made available various resources to support member countries in their efforts to protect their citizens from terrorism.

2. In 2004, the Sloan Foundation provided a grant of US$ 943,000 to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) to initiate a programme to prevent biocrimes by strengthening law enforcement and training police. The programme started on 1 June 2004. The first phase of the programme focused on enhancing global attention on the threat of biocrimes and strengthening the global response to bioterrorism. In March 2005, the first Interpol global conference on preventing bioterrorism was held in Lyon, France, and was attended by more than 500 delegates from 155 countries, with representatives from the police, scientific and academic communities, and delegates from international and non-governmental organizations.

3. The programme has moved forward with the development of training materials that introduce concepts and techniques to improve detection and interdiction of bioterrorism schemes; the introduction and initiation of a "train the trainers" project to formulate training capabilities on bioterrorism issues; the development of the Bioterrorism Resource Centre to provide member countries with a central point to find links to valid and useful bioterrorism-related websites; the publication of the *Bioterrorism Incident Pre-planning and Response Guide*; and a series of regional workshops whose purpose was to stimulate the development of national prevention

and response efforts, and encourage national, regional and international cooperation between stakeholders.

4. The second phase of the programme started on 1 August 2006. This phase is composed of two major pillars: bioterrorism prevention and biocriminalization. An informal board of experts has been formed to analyse and recommend methods for improving and implementing Interpol's bioterrorism activities. The database of the biocriminalization project, launched in September 2006, is an initiative in Interpol's bioterrorism prevention programme.

5. Project CRIT (cooperative radiological instrument transfer) aims to enhance the capacity of member countries to fight the threat of global radiological terrorism through the development and delivery of training in the use of radiation detection instrumentation. Phase I of the project was inaugurated in June 2004. To date, more than 300 instruments have been distributed and over 500 law enforcement officers trained in 13 countries.

6. With proper funding and international support, Interpol would be able to better coordinate its chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear efforts by developing a dedicated unit within its General Secretariat to provide training, expert advice and operational support for all 186 member States.

League of Arab States

[Original: Arabic]
[16 July 2007]

1. The General Secretariat circulated United Nations General Assembly resolution 57/83 of 22 November 2002 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction to member States. The Council of the League also adopted resolutions, at the summit level, at the ministerial level and at the level of the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice, its executive office and the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, on international terrorism and means of combating it, in which it called upon Arab States to adopt the necessary measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the matter, as was also stipulated in the Riyadh Declaration adopted at the International Conference to Combat Terrorism, held in Riyadh from 5 to 8 February 2005 and the Arab Regional Seminar on Combating Terrorism, held in Cairo on 16 and 17 February 2005.

2. The group of Arab experts was invited to hold meetings at the General Secretariat headquarters in order to follow up on implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006, which contained special measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, including monitoring borders, detecting the movement of terrorists, preventing illicit traffic in nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological weapons and materials, and to identify the needs of the Arab States for technical assistance in this regard.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

[Original: English]
[16 May 2007]

1. The Comprehensive Political Guidance, endorsed at the Riga summit in 2005 by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Heads of State and Government, provides guidelines for the continuing transformation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It recognizes that in today's evolving security environment and for the foreseeable future, the principal threats to the Alliance are international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, as well as challenges from instability due to failed or failing States, regional crises, misuse of new technologies and the disruption of the flow of vital resources.

2. NATO's Policy Framework is stipulated in the Alliance Strategic Concept of 1999. The Alliance will enhance its political efforts to reduce dangers arising from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The principal goal of the Alliance and its member States remains to prevent proliferation from occurring or, should it occur, to reverse it through diplomatic means.

3. The Alliance will continue to follow the broad approach to security of the Strategic Concept of 1999 and perform the fundamental security tasks it sets out, namely security, consultation, deterrence and defence, crises management and partnership.

4. Allies strongly condemn terrorism, whatever its motivations or manifestations, and will fight it together as long as necessary, in accordance with international law and United Nations principles. The Alliance continues to provide an essential transatlantic dimension to the response against terrorism. Allies remain committed to dialogue and cooperation with partners and other international organizations to fight terrorism and reiterate their determination to protect allies, populations, territories, infrastructure and forces against the consequences of terrorism attacks.

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

[Original: English]
[15 May 2007]

1. Member States of the United Nations resolved, in the annex to General Assembly resolution 60/288 dated 8 September 2006, to "encourage the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to continue their efforts, within their respective mandates, in helping States to build capacity to prevent terrorists from accessing nuclear, chemical or radiological materials, to ensure security at related facilities and to respond effectively in the event of an attack using such materials".

2. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is an active member of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and through it has supported a number of initiatives aimed at tackling the global threats posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction.

3. OPCW, encouraged by this explicit recognition by the United Nations, continues the implementation of its mandate as defined by the Chemical Weapons Convention. The contribution of OPCW has been confirmed by the General

Assembly in paragraph 3 of its resolution 61/68, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction", in which it stresses that "the full and effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention, including those on national implementation (article VII) and assistance and protection against chemical weapons (article X), constitutes an important contribution to the efforts of the United Nations in the global fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations".

Organization of American States

[Original: English]
[16 May 2007]

1. The Organization of American States (OAS) maintains its position against the proliferation and use of weapons of mass destruction, as set out in several resolutions adopted by the OAS General Assembly. The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism likewise recognized the threat posed by terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction, and member States have repeatedly declared their commitment to preventing the possibility of access to and possession, transport and use of weapons of mass destruction and related materials and their vectors in the hands of terrorists, and to developing and adopting cooperative programmes.

2. In June 2005, the OAS General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution AG/RES. 2107 (XXXV-O/05) urged member States to implement their obligations under United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), to take and enforce without delay effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials, and to refrain from providing support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. Further, in paragraph 6 of the resolution, it encouraged those States in a position to do so to offer assistance as appropriate in response to specific requests from member States lacking sufficient legal and regulatory infrastructure, implementation experience and/or resources for fulfilling the resolution or Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

3. At the sixth regular session of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (Bogota, Colombia, 22 to 24 March 2006), the Secretariat was instructed to convene a meeting of key science administrators in the region to schedule a briefing by representatives of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on its repercussions for science administrators working on fundamental issues of security, in order to start a process of effective implementation and coherent application of these practices throughout the hemisphere. In furtherance of the mandate of the Inter-American Committee to hold a meeting of key science administrators, the Committee Secretariat is currently engaged in discussions with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs aimed at having a joint event in each of the subregions of the Americas on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), in an effort to maximize resources and harmonize agendas.

4. Additionally, as part of its ongoing cooperation with other international organizations, the Committee Secretariat is collaborating with the efforts of the

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean on the control of chemical and biological materials in member States.

5. The Committee on Hemispheric Security of the OAS Permanent Council held a meeting on 11 December 2006, on the theme "Combating proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their vector systems and related materials", in compliance with OAS General Assembly resolutions AG/RES. 2246 (XXXVI-O/06) and AG/RES. 2107 (XXXV-O/05), which call for compliance with the commitment of member States to convert the Americas into a region free of biological and chemical weapons. The delegations noted that the Committee on Hemispheric Security has an important role as a coordination forum to support implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

World Customs Organization

[Original: English]
[15 May 2007]

1. In response to the international concern and in Member administrations' interests, the World Customs Organization (WCO) launched a special enforcement programme in 1993 in the field of combating nuclear and other radioactive material smuggling. The objective of the programme was to assist Member administrations to enhance their enforcement capabilities for preventing, detecting and responding to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. The WCO Council adopted the Recommendation concerning action against illicit cross-border movement of nuclear and hazardous material in June 1997 in order to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information and intelligence among its members.

2. WCO collaborated with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the European Police Office (Europol) and Interpol in the production of technical documents on preventing, detecting and responding to illicit trafficking of radioactive material. Again, in cooperation with IAEA, WCO has jointly sponsored a series of international training courses aimed at raising awareness of the problems associated with illicit trafficking in radioactive material and providing participants with basic information on radiation safety, detection and response methods. Working relations between WCO and IAEA resulted in the establishment of a memorandum of understanding in May 1998.

3. As part of the enforcement programme, WCO developed an enforcement communication and cooperation instrument known as the Customs Enforcement Network in 2000. It is a global enforcement system to support and enhance the fight of Customs against transnational organized crime. It allows members to communicate and exchange information electronically in an encrypted manner.

4. As part of a comprehensive package of security and facilitation, an electronic databank on advanced technology was developed by the WCO Task Force on Security and Facilitation of the International Trade Supply Chain.

5. In June 2003 the WCO Council approved the new International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters, known as the Johannesburg Convention. This instrument covers all Customs offences, including the illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials.

6. WCO adopted the 2002 resolution aimed at preventing the supply chain being used for illegal purposes, such as smuggling weapons of mass destruction or their component parts. The WCO joint industry-Customs task force has produced guidelines on integrated border management.

7. In June 2006 the WCO Council approved a document on so-called Authorized Economic Operators as part of the SAFE Framework of Standards.

8. All of the above initiatives aim to increase security and facilitate legitimate trade. Increased security will help to ensure the integrity of the international supply chain and prevent its being used by terrorists to deliver weapons of mass destruction or otherwise promote criminal activity.